Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

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ROPRIETORS.

N P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLAND C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO, GEO. Y. KELSO, BAPIDES.

m.G. BROWN, --- Editor

PROSPECTUS

Couistanian

or people, in their struggling efforts attain that position in the Body it is regarded that much infor el and reproof have been lost, in applied. We shall strive to make LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these

POLICY.

an impartial distribution of honand patronage to all who merit

esentment reigned, and seek for less and justice where wrong and on prevailed. Thus united in saims and objects, we shall conserve rister States, by the development he illimitable resources, and secure to full benefits of the mighty changes eople and the Country.

believing that there can be no true libert without the supremacy of law we shall uge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an quitable division of taxation among dasses, a faithful collection of the mes, economy in the expendi tes conformably with the exigensof the State or Country and the arge of every legitimate obliga-

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of rovisions of the act establishing on school system, and urge a paramount duty the education of Fouth, as vitally connected with from enlightenment, and the secu and stability of a Republican

By a generous, manly, independent, ious conduct, we shall strive sene our paper, from an ephemanot "command," we shall at all

ALBERT EYRICH, okseller and Stationer Los CANAL STREET.

New Orleans, Louisiens.

GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL MESSACE

Continued from our Last. STATE OF LOUBIANA,

en of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana I, therefore, recommend the immediate

of a tax for the support of the

The report of the State Superintendent Education, which shall in due time be ed to the General Assembly, will found of great interest, and will give in

reports of the State Auditor for for enforcing the claims of the school fund against the purchasers of such sections as have been sold, is the most feasible mode that valuable grant

I respectfully call your attention to

he fact that the extravagance of the ture at its last session has prothroughout the State, and has given the opponents of the government the as of sowing distrust and producing the greatest dissatisfaction among the people. The last session is known to have cost the State, for the Senate, sour motto indicates, the Lovi- \$191,763 85, and for the House of Representatives, \$767,192 65-an average ost of five thousand three hundred dollars for each Senator and sever thousand three hundred dollars for each member of the House, or an average of over six thousand eight hundred dollars for each member of the entire body, or of one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents per day for each member during the session osirous of allaying animosities, of It is necessary that I should comment ing the memory of the bitter upon this subject with a view of bringand promoting harmony and union ing the evils to your attention, in order wall classes and between all in that you may guard against them in the future. A careful calculation of of political disabilities, foster kind- for mileage and per diem, even at the and forbearance, where malignity enormous rate of twenty cents per mile, each way, shows that the total expenses ought not to exceed \$100,000 for the sixty days of the annual session, and the legitimate contingent expenses of both houses ought not to exceed \$25,000. Then what has become of

the excess \$833,956 50? It has been

squandered by the officers of the As-

sembly in paying extra mileage and per diem of members for days' service never rendered; for an enormous corps the history and condition of the of useless clerks, pages, etc., for publishing the journals of each house in fifteen obscure newspapers, some of which have never existed, while some of those that did exist never did the work they were employed to do, although every one has received the compensation for it; in paying committees authorized by the House to sit during vacation and to travel throughout the State and into Texas, and in a hundred other different ways. The enrollment committee of the House had over eighty clerks, most of whom were under pay during the whole session at eight dollars per day, during which time only one hundred and twenty bills were passed which did not require more than eight or ten clerks to perform the whole labor of

> Permit me to suggest that neither hou has any right to spend the public money for purposes for which the law has already provided. The publication of the journals of the General Assembly being provided for by the printing law, it was not competent for either house separately to di-rect and pay for such services. It is not usage under them less irksome and exactlegitimately a part of the contingent ex- ing to the few."

> I will also venture to lay down a proy as well as good law. The constitution limits the session of the General Assembly to sixty days. Both houses must adjourn at the expiration of this time. Can it in of voters, who is practically the Supervisor the face of the constitution continue its of Registration for the city of New Orleans, existence for a longer period, even by the he paid by the city the salary allowed that joint action of both houses? Then if it officer. ean not for a longer period, how much . I recommend that all fees allowed the

constitutional majority. Hence it is that the action of the House in continuing five ment was not legal, even if the re-

authorized to sit during vacation by an act of the Legislature, properly approved

officers, clerks and employes of each house and their compensation; defining what shall be considered contingent expenses, and limiting the amount for each house the abolishment of the office of warran clerk, and providing that the member ompanied with the bill of articles, or lered, by what authority they were pur the Auditor as his vouchers, and it shall bills to see that they are in accordance with the law. It is believed, after a care ful calculation, that one hundred and ficient to pay all the expenses of a sixty days' session of the General Assembly.

The bitterness which existed at the in uguration of the present administration nas, I am happy to say, entirely disap peared, and perfect tranquility now reign then, perhaps, but they are incidental to any society, and are not attributable to

Our criminal laws, except in the city o New Orleans, are enforced with comm jurors, with few exceptions, to convict individuals charged with offenses against the law, was never more manifest than now. Punishment for crime is dministered to offenders with certainty and se-

In the parish of St. Landry, where in 1868 a large number of colored persons were killed for differing on political ques both white, were convicted and sentene to the penetentiary for life for attempting At the same session of the court, out of fourteen criminal cases tried, but one prisoner was acquitted.

In the parish of DeSoto, white prison ers have been most severely punished for violence, and injury to colored people. So it is throughout the State. Justice is meted out with an even hand to all alike, giving the strongest evidence of the healthy tone of society, and the purpose of the people to secure equal protection to all, and to insure the honest enforcement of the law.

With this happy condition of affairs, we must look to the reformation of the many evils and abuses that have crept into our administration. The subject is one hat calls for your most careful consideraion and promptitude of action :

1. I recommed to you the modification of the registration law, in respect to the appointment of registrars and their comensation. The law should require them to be residents of the parishes for which they arr appointed. They should be ineligible to any other office while they are in the discharge of their duties as re gistrar, and their compensation should be reduced and paid, together with that of ommissioners of election, by the parishes in which they serve ; and on the subject of registration and election I repeat my endation of the last session.

"The disregard of the rights of franchise evinced in many localities in the State in 1868 induced the Legislature of 1870 to resort to the most stringent measures for the people. The violent rancor of that period having now given place to a more liberal and just acknowledgement of the true relations of all our citizens, I commend to your consideratton the modifica tion of the registration and election laws to an extent that, while securing the

2. The election law should be so modified that the expenses of holding election osition which I believe to be sound polishall be borne by the parishes, and that by as well as good law. The constitution in the city of New Orleans the city itself

3. I recommend that the State Registra

less can either house, acting separately, Auditor of Public Accounts, amounting continue the existence of a part of its it is believed, to about twenty-five thou body, during vacation? I am clear im my sand dollars per annum, be collected by him and paid into the State treasury to the without the consent of the other house, with the approval of the Governor, or cipal of our debt.

5. That the act giving the State Treas-

6. That the clerk of the First District Court for the parish of Orleans be paid a The allowed no fees from the State or city other than the salary for his services. The

7. I recommend a careful revision of the laws relative to costs of clerks, shariffs,

I am in receipt of information of acts of safety and well-being of society. The city bribery on the part of public officials, but of New Orleans, notwithstanding adverse law. I am without the means of bringing the offenders to justice, or stopping the mischief. It has become a crying evil, and, if suffered to go on, will destroy the confidence of the people in government and seriously endanger our liberties and highest interests. I hope that the General ect, providing adequate penalties, and rosecute with vigor and promptitude all

9. I recommend a reduction in the conpensation given for assessment and col-ection of the taxes of the State; that the two thousand dollars paid country tax collectors for listing the property be reduced to three hundred dollars each; that there be a board of four State assessors for the city of New Orleans, at a salary of five thousand dollars each, who shall make the ent on the property of the city for the State; that the board shall also furnish a copy of the rolls to the city, which shall, with such modication as the city may make, be its rolls on which its taxes shall be collected, and that the Administrator of Assessments of the city of New Orleans be constituted ex officio president of the board.

the printing law, by which the expense of ple. that the price paid for printing be materially reduced. By such an act one hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars can be saved annually.

11. That the Metropolitan Police law be the police under a system similar to that in force on the adoption of the present, reducing their expenses to four hu thousand dollars per annum, remitting the financial department to the city of New Orleans, and limiting the Metropolitan listrict to the cities of New Orleans and

12. The passage of an act giving to the nity of New Orleans entire control of feeding prisoners confined within the parish prison of Orleans. The expense is now normous, and can be greatly reduced if the city government is empowered with

13. The act passed at the last session relative to a statehouse should be repealed, and the purchase of land on which o build a capitol should be annuled.

14. The institution for the education of the blind should, for the present, be disontinued. The State has no building or the accommodation of the pupils, and too few pupils to justify the expense of the institution. It is now simply an the institution. It is now simply an asylum, and if the inmates whose famiies or relations are able to maintain them were dismissed, there would be but very few dependent upon the charity of the

State. The unfortunate people remaining should be provided for elsewhere. 15. Chief constables should not be allowed other compensation than the fees they receive for the service of summon of the execution of writs, etc., except when called into active service by the Governor 16. That each parish judge be paid by the parish in which he resides and acts, that in this way the State treasury may be

relieved of the expense.

17. I recommend that the act providing n annual salary to the secretaries, assis tant secretaries, clerks, sergeants-at-arms etc., of the General Assembly be repealed and that these officers and employee shall receive only such daily compensation during the session as heretofore paid. In this manner you can save eight tho

dollars per annum. 18. I here reiterate my rece

and property, and the per

It is obvious that one crim examine and approve all fee bills before insufficient for the prompt trial and dislation crimes have multiplied.

There are now six Recorders in the city. Supposing each Recorder to send upon an average one case every day to the Criminal Court (a reasonable supposition if they discharge their duty), the number of cas court. I would therefor recommend the creation of an additional Criminal Court as above suggested; the adoption of this recommendation will not entail increase of expense, as the number of civil court in the city of New Orleans is more than sufficient for the business of the comm nity, and the abolishment of one of thos courts, which I recommend, will save the cost incurred by the establishment of an

GENERAL TOPICS.

The legitimate results of the recons on policy of Congress in this State may to justify a final verdict upon it. Through this policy the government of the State was placed in the hands of its whole peo-The effect of this was a good one. It printing the laws and journals in the was to enable every man to have an equal country newspapers will be saved and voice of his own government, to the end that all classes and races of people should have a chance to defend and maintain their civil and polical rights.

The excitements and disagre cident to this revolution in public affairs repealed, and an act passed organizing have naturally hitherto monopolized the attention of the Legislature and of State and municipal governments, to the negleet, perhaps, of other public affairs This period of excitement, however, has passed. The questions that arose during it are now settled; an era of peace and good feeling has begun, at least in our State. All the people acquiesce in the changes wrought by the reco tion measure. The civil authority of the State has ample power to enforce the law and preserve order within its limits. The temper and disposition of the people of all classes and political opinion are to sustain the authorities in the discharge of their duties. There is no need in Louisiana of any extraneous power or military for to assist the State authorities in main taining order and enforcing law.

I have had no difficulty in securing the full support of the people of this State in the enforcement of all laws. I have no hesitation in saying that they are as loyal to the Union and as law-abiding as the people of any State, North or South.

The great depression in our industrie sequent upon the prostration follow ng the war, still unfavorably affects the lifferent interest of the State. The two great needs of our State are immi and active capital. Louisiana is still ar unoccupied territory for railroads. Soon her unequalled openings for railroad en terprise must attract that kind of enter prise, and with advancing railroads will come imigration and capital. When these come, her still undeveloped resources both mineral and agricultural, will as tonish even her own people.

In the meanwhile, I earnestly hope the General Assembly will co-operate with me in securing all the retre sible in the expenditure of the State, tha the burdens of taxation may be lightened and our people assisted to ride over the present momentary depression.

I reassert now the opinion which I have sed in three suc cessive annual mes sages, that the general government owes to the people of the South generally, and especially to the people of Louisians and of the lower Mississippi, national assistance in the rebuilding of the levees, and also in

in Congress to imitate him in this respect As the chief executive of the State, it is

my duty to call your attention to a grave, llegal and dangerous abuse by certain sederal officers of the official power, by State affairs. In other States, a very modee, extending only so far as the use of the federal patronage for the purpose of electing or influenceing delegates to politihas gone far beyond what it did in the States to which Congressional attention has been directed. It has embraced no only bribery, the use of patronage, federal employes as such in political meet ngs, but in addition to these reprehens ble acts, the federal appointees in this State, or many of them, have resorted to menaces, threats, the prostitution of United States building to factious party purposes to the exclusion of the business public and beyond this, even, what is unprecelented in the history of this country, the imployment and presence of large numbers of armed deputy United States mar-shals, and of armed United States troops

state. I recite briefly the facts that are the peace and dignity of the State. In a time of profound peace, without any competent authority, of the least necessity and without consultation with, or the consent officials here, in violation of law, convoked a political convention in the Customhou in New Orleans, and this against the wishes and in the face of the solemn protest o a large majority of the convention. doors of the Customhouse were locked and barred for a day, and the whole business public who had interest there were

United States deputy marshals, selecte in many instances from rough and lawless characters, were especially deputised for the occasion, armed with loaded revolvers around the United States courtroo signated for the convention. The United States Marshal previously declared that they should be stationed within the conver tion itself. Their instructions had bee such that these deputies were insolent an violent in language and manner toward the delegates even to such an extent as t excite serious disturbance, and going so far on the part of some of them as offering of personal violence to the dele-

United States troops were drawn in the Customhouse. Their very presence was an alarming attack upon the right of public assemblage, and upon every tradition and principal of American liberty. They interrupted the deliberations of the delegates. This interference of federal officer armed with federal authority and federa guns and pistols, in the affairs of a peace-able political meeting of the people of a State, is a very serious encroachn the peace and dignity of the State, and upon the individual liberties of its citizens. I can not suffer it to pass by without enter ing against it my solemn protest, and in ing against it my solemn protest, and in-yiting you most seriously to join with me asking the national government to inves-tigate the outrages of its subordinate offi-cers and to punish the guilty parties. A ful statement of the matter has been laid before the President, and I can not be-lieve that after a careful investigation he disavow these lawless acts of his appointees, and dismiss the guilty nes from office.

The unanimous condemnation of the buses by the press and the people of all parties throughout the country, and the general indignation which they have ex-cited show that the people everywhere are alarmed at their occurrence. The American people have heretofore been extremely ns of even the appearance of mili arference or dictation in civil affair can not too promptly or emphatical nity our disapprobation of the slights p toward the predominance of the country over the civil authority.

H. C. WARMOTH,

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly de-

More important enga nding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the Louisianian. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr JOHN C. McLeon, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

St. FRANCISVILLE - This rural metropolis recently enjoyed the presence and performances of two circuses at the same time. One of them was amusing people with the usual specimens of daring horsemanship, etc., while in the other there was the distribution of "lightother show and make up an audience for two or three Customhouse hirelings to gas. At least, so says of such means they gathered a few ment listeners and passed, (as usual), a lot of meaningless and harmless

no desire to undo the act giving cratic friends? the Governor power to fill vacancording to the programme be Gov- charge of the duties of the session. only pretext lies in a minority. ernor, and wanted all the power for himself. In fact the "Combination" went so far as to designate the names of all those who were to fill offices. State, municipal, and parochial by appointment of the Faa Any other game you play better than 'breaking up gov-

Every day, for a long time the Times has been explaining its position. The only trouble is the

ALLIANCE.

ans and Democrats in the Legisate on Monday last:

January, 12th, 1872. The undersigned State Senators bill defining the expenses of the General Assembly, and all other bills reforming and reducing the expenses of the State and on all apment of committees and upon all questions or bills affecting the best interests of the State.

John Ray,
W. F. Blackman,
Sam. M. Todd,
C. C. Antoine,
F. Daigle,
Mortimer F. Smith,
T. V. Coupland,
P. F. Herwig.

J. B. Lewis,
Wm. L. Thompson
James H. Ingraham
Sam. S. Bowman,
C. Wilcox,
P. F. Herwig.

1 sign the above and concur in it with exception to the Election and Registration Laws.

There may not at first sight appear anything wrong in a reform combination, nor is there in itself-But when it is borne in mind that

such subject.

Marshal Packard having Among the branches of inoffice, concluded not to risk the re- vestigation by the coming commitsponsibility for the revolutionary tee of Congress will be the Customprogramme of storming the State House. We always did give Pack- dering about armed as bogus serard credit for more sense than the geants-at-arms, and others acting did not look for it in this quarter. who have taken the same view of ner, displayed his ability to cope organizations in the United States run either of his followers or his as doorkeepers, porters, as mes- Never. opponents, and this settles it

ting another proclamation from

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, - THAT ENTANGLING THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-TATIVES

> When we united our voice in de-precating the formation of a com-bination between certain Republi-of its exclusive prerogatives, the suggestions from the Senate that lature, for the purpose of effecting they relegate themselves to the limthe overthrow of Governor War- bo of Carter's rule, even for an inmoth, even to the jeopardy of revo-lutionizing the government and House, as it now stands, and a decausing it to pass out of Republi- cided majority of the whole House can control, we had not the remot- as it originally stood, have deliberest idea that the Republican mem- ately decided on their organization bers were so fully aware of the real they have been struggling heroically character, objects and manifest ten- for the past three weeks against deucy of the unholy league. The stupendous machination, a deep in any settled and respectable govunscrupulousness with which it was laid plot, and their noble efforts inaugurated, the persenses and have been crowned by the triumph and doings of Mr. Geo. W. Carter tion of Legislative warrants instirecklessness with which the alliance of their cause, and the overthrow of was clung to, and its objects a plan to dismember the State Gov. efforts at revolution. Where again by the Fags. Tell them that bad sought to be accomplished, and ernment. In this battle all aid and would such a red-handed attempt it not been for the veto power a debt the outrageous attempts which comfort were given to the Carter pass without prompt rebuke? Where of ten millions would have burwere made to obtain possession faction by the Senators, who, for no again would a private citizen dare dened the State, from the efforts of of the government, were cer- assignable cause, absented themtainly amply mischievous to in- selves from their seats, and kept mation calling citizens to arms, and Call them together and show them dicate danger, but all these discov. the Senate from organizing, then afterwards to appear on parade this card, and if they will not sweep of the people of the State. If we pries dwindle into utter insignifications intentionally demoralizing on the streets in the lead of men the Fags out with the brooms of pocance when compared with the re- members of both Houses and carrying guns stolen from and be- litical annihilation we are mistaken velations of the "compact" itself, contributing to the utmost of longing to the Government? We in the temper of the masses of the heart. I entered into this political people, for while we are willing We give it as it was read in the Sen- their ability to the success of the have no hesitation in saying that people. nefarious scheme. And when this such outrages cannot be paralelled combination has been broken, when in any civilized country in existence. the other, that we will during the present session of the General Assembly act as a unit and all together on the different reform measures which may be before the General Manual have produced a revulsion of that done in New Orleans on Monday sought to be inflicted, prompted the Nation, "When we say all the lead-

> > tempted interposition. the Senate and itself.

THE FAGS' PLATFORM.

"reform" means for Democrats, the intention of shooting his opponent way in the Wednesday evening pasurrender of the government to on sight, sallies out, meets him, sees pers is to be credited, the President their control, the repeal of those that he is well prepared, and then is about to take away from us the its "Boss" and his hands that "as laws which place the negro race on backs out. Can this combatant, man who only wants to know if you a civil and political equality with then, pitch into his opponent and are "for Grant," and put in his themselves, the ascendancy of the damn him for defending his life? stead a Mr. W. D. W. Barnard, of white race to the depression of the Yet this is the platform of the Fags. St. Louis. negro, than it becomes a matter of They proclaim their intention of extreme wonder, how Republicans, subverting the State Government how colored men could be induced by an armed mob and assemble to to enter into any such combination. make short work of it. But lo! play at. When they packed a Re-The two classes of politicians look the State is well defended, and they publican Convention last summer politically at this thing called "Re-slide off. Then they vilify the form" from different standpoints, members of the Administration for pretext, can they complain consisaltitudes, and even with different doing what they should in duty tently if their practice has been eyes; and it demands a clear and bound. This is funny. What is imitated? The bayonet cuts both unmistakable sacrifice from Repub- expected from a government which ways. We rejoice that they who licans to see "eye to eye" on any they warned, that the whole town first invoked its aid, are the very is to shut up shops and go for it in tribe who suffer by it. But the most glaring of all the sections should quietly sit down glaring inconsistencies of this "com- and let them do it ? What is a pact" consists in the pledge to act Government, if it is not able to de- yesterday refused to recognize as a unit "on the confirmation or fend itself when assailed? Suppose several of the expelled members. ning" to those who would leave the rejection of nominations." The the Nation, when the rebels declar- without reconsideration of the vote present Administration is Republi- ed war, should have remained whereby they were turned out : can, and appointments by the Gov- listless, and thus invited the insur- and their mightinesses walked off ernor are supposed to be of men in rectionists to take seats and be com- in a huff, instead of obtaining adthe Feliciana Republican. By dint sympathy with the existing govern- fortable? Would our own Nation mission in the regular way. be worthy of respect? The Fags On what honorable basis of com- would have the State, when they promise can Democrats, who are say that "not one stone of the hostile to Republicans in every State House will be left upon anshape, be induced to confirm Re- other" to quietly draw off and say gined he could make a point, or ling both. I am satisfied that the ty, Louisiana, to-day, presents her- preach at all. Among the laws which the publicans, or can Republicans reject "certainly gentlemen—tear it down break one. Having gone back on Governor has violated the constitu-Fags tried to repeal, why is there them merely to please their Demo- your head's level-destroy— his faith, his party, his cause, his tion in that particular. While I law abiding, peaceful and prostained? smash up the State Government !" In the interest of good gov- The most ridiculous of assumptions cies by appointment? In all this ernment we trust that this entang- this is, that an Administration with clamor for rights of the people, ling alliance will be dissolved, and Executive and both branches of the why is it no attempt is made to the members of the Legislature, Legislature in working order shall enact sweeping reforms? The real enter with strict fidelity to princonsent to be knocked into pi to son is plain. Some Fag would acciple and to party in the active dis- suit a set of demagogues whose sprung from the registration laws

> house pay rolls. Inspectors wansengers of the bogus House. Clerks. as scribes and secretaries of Carter The world is anxiously ex- and as writers for the National Fag. Uncle Sam paying for them all

This is the way things look.

Our goings up and down, and to and tro, on this earth, has afforded us frequent opportunities of witness-ing strange performances, and com-ing in contact with rare characters. We have seen much that was admirable and exemplary, as well as much that was reprehensible or re-pulsive. We have seen society and degrees of civilization. We have Tell them of the contemplated seen absolute rule, monarchical gov- warehouse million aid bill, by which the exposure of the real designs And yet these things were openly Olive Logan, two well known cele-

General Assembly, and all other bills reforming and reducing the expenses of the State and on all appropriation bills, and pending bills, and on the confirmation or rejection of nominations; also the printing bill, apportionment bill, metropolitan bill, militia bill, on the arrangement of committees and upon all as much as the sense of wrong leading Customhouses; and says the but be happy. disapprobatory remarks made in ing Customhouses, we include New the House with reference to the at- Orleans. The best friends of the administration will admit now that The question of the Senate med- the performances of Collector Casey papers, calling out this organization dling any further in the affairs of are an unsavory spectacle, and they to the defence of the Carter faction the House has however we expect are rendered all the more unsavory of the Legislature, among whom been definitively settled by the vote by his relationship to the President. a many colored men. The Misof the House on Tuesday, and the The Times says Casey "has taken communications officially between the Customhouse out of politics." This may be, but the result is so among Ku-Klux documents. We queer, that it is plain the next thing

Suppose a combatant declares his If the report which found its

to do is to take him out of the Cus-

The Fags now find that bayonets are a game that two can within a wall of bayonets without

The Speaker of the Hones

United States government. He would do it short hand if he ima- bly without, at the same time, cal- the strong arm of Federal authori- lic resorts of sinners, or cease to friend. To go back is the only role was satisfied of that fact, I was also perous; a condition which speaks he fills with grace and determina- of the opinion that, if the Senate volumes in favor of him, to whom his oft repeated propositions and

The horrible outrages on the people's rights generated by the collection of sham representatives as maggots breed in carrion, can easily be conceived by any intelli-

paper goes back on Carter. To be of justice would be decided accordable which in the following propositions to the following p

ber of the Israelites in the United

YES CALL THEM TOGETHER.

Show them besides, the waterwerks job, which transfers millions government in various aspects and into the hands of the Fag leaders. ernment and Republican control. the State was to pay this sum to But we have never seen anything the Fag incorporators. Explain to ernment approaching to the sayings stupendous swindles—the corrupand his confederates in their last tuted, but happily, not consummated or be permitted to issue a procla- Casey, Packard, Herwig & Co- opinion of my own. I am satisfied

SEVENTY-Six.—Our readers will

remember the prompt call printed crifice my life in his defense. Thope two weeks ago in some of the city the substitute will be adopted. sissippi Pilot furnishes a copy of the By-Laws of this body, captured especially call the attention of colored men to this article, which will be found elsewhere in our pre-

citizens of Louisiana we have made their last appeal, as citizens of the United States we are now about to be heard." All right, fag away.

The Governor has made no call on President Grant for troops. SENATOR ANTOINE'S SPEECH.

The Senate having under consideration a resolution declaring ernor Pinchback illegal and null, Senator Antoine rose and said :

knowledge of constitutional law, I banner. am compelled to act by what I consider the plain letter of the constitution, and I find nothing in that prosperity, and while in others of tions, and our colored ministers instrument which authorizes the our sister States, disorder and should at once go and preach in Carter says he can't fight the Governor to call in extra session one branch of the General Assem- as to call forth the interposition of the market places, and other pubshould respond to the call of his ex- her interests have been entrusted, broad assertions, so harped upon in cellency, it would thereby set a This is in itself a sufficient re- regard to this subject, can be susprecedent for such action in the cord, but even were it otherwise, tained by any kind of fair reason future ; but I consider the Senate recent events tend the more strongthe proper tribunal to settle that ly to impress upon our minds, the question. It has since occured to fact that we have not chosen un te give the Professor an opportu my mind that there are many con- wisely. In language like this Carter's own stitutional points which in a court One fourth of the total num- the action of the Senate in extra their true light. ates, are to be found in New I am and have been for some time oppression and other charges too and that the extinction of colored associated in business with the numerous to mention be been string would bring

with whom I have been so closely among the connected, not only in business, but in my personal and social re- are the sworn enemies of the b. lations, there is something else to publican party of our State induce my action beside my political views. It is for that reason, Mr. President that I have risen in my during his present admini THE STATE OF LOUISIANA WHO HAS THE that the majority will agree with a INTERESTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE AND that, for honesty of purpose, taken HE REPUBLICAN PARTY MORE AT HEART PUBLICAN. While I admit these facts. Mr. President, and while I admit whom we can safely confident your superior ability and your su- interests in 1872, and and perior knowledge of political affairs, yet I claim the right which I accord to every other Senator-to have an that we are all working for the good Pinchback, the lately electedines errors of the head and not of the of the representative of the color fight without any personal animosity against anybody; nor did I, as J. Dunn, all the laurels which has has been asserted, form a coalition justly and deservedly won, wen with the Democrats in connection by no means disposed to consider with the Senator from Orleans (Mr. him the sole champion of his ma Ingraham). We simply raised our But not alone as a representative voices in solemn protest against man do we thus select Mr. Pinch what we thought was the arbitrary back. His ability to discharge the and naurostive conduct of the exe-duties of that position which he now cutive in calling an extra session of fills is warranted by his brilliant the Senate in direct violation of the career as Senator, and to this we constitution of the State. I do not may add that he has ever proved believe I could get a Democratic vote for even the position of police ent Republican, one who has never juror. I have no claims upon the swerved from his line of duty, nor Democratic party, nor has it any suffered himself to be misleadly claims upon me. If a man performs his sworn duty as he should, I shall support him no matter whether he or of Mr. Pinchback but this slight black or white, Democrat or Republican. If he is honest in his motives and earnest in his actions, shall give him the right hand of fellowship, stand by him until we both fall together, and, if necessary, sa

OUR CHOICE.

In accordance with the announce nent of our future course in the political questions concerning our State elsewhere expressed, we present the name of H. C. Warmoth as our choice for re-election to the Gubernatorial office in 1872.

In thus making our choice, we sive conclusion, but we arrive at the same after a long and careful ob- to Prof. John M. Langston, with servation of his past political ca- the tender of the Israel Church for

noth the one to whom the Repub- ranged between himself and the oflican party of Louisiana owes so much for its present success.

To him are we, in a great measure, indebted for our triumph in the political campaign of 1870. Taking the field in person on that occasion, he, by his masterly arguments in favor of that cause with the election of Lieutenant Gov- which he has ever been indentified, marshalled the Republicans into that solid phalanx which utterly rights in this country. It is true he "I desire to say a few words upon routed the organized opposition of the adoption of the substitute of the Democracy, and nipped in the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches fered by Mr. Blackman, and I in- bud the schemes formed by those also, but the stress of his charge's tend them more as an explanation adventurers, who, in the garb of usually against the A. M. E. Church of the vote I shall give than any- Republicanism were seeking to lead for obvious reasons. thing else. Limited as I am in my astray many of the followers of our Now, I hold that if the assertions

Under his administration, our subject can be sustained, we ought State has advanced in welfare and to abandon our Church organizaviolence prevail to such an extent white churches, in the streets, in

In the late desperate efforts made

really too bad. We always knew solution of which Senators should seeds of dissension, that they alone ing association at the meeting this that when a man was down, his be guided by the dictates of com-friends turned upon him. But we mon sense. Among the Senators Warmoth has, in a striking manthis subject that I have, there is not within individuals of this class, and originated from the most absolute one who more reluctantly opposes to represent them to the people in necessity.

The brief review of Gove Warmoth's actions and cha he is pre-eminently the men pledged him our cordial and land

For Lieutenant Governor. select the name of the Hon. P. R. bent of that office.

This gentleman is our beau concede to the late lamented Ove

himself to be a staunch and consist cajolery or threats.

Much more might we say in lartribute to his merits is of its more than sufficient and confid that the names of Warmoth of our partisans to another Rep lican victory for Louisians in 18 we are content to bide the time. Weekly Register.

Civil Rights and Social Equality.

From the New National Era. At a regular semi-montly meetng of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Building Association, held at Israel Church, Capitol Hill, last Monday evening, the following W ter was read; and, after some discussion, the resolutions were adoptthe discussion of the above named We recognize in Governor War- topic at an early period, to be arficers of the association :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1877 Rev. George T. Watkins :

"Dear Brother-It seems to be special pleasure for our friend Professor John M. Langston to denounce the A. M. E. Church as an organization greatly detrimental to the progress and elevation of our race, and the advancement of civil throws into this charge colored

he has so repeatedly made on this

But can his assertions be

I venture to say that not one ing or logic.

Whether it can or not I propose ty to demonstrate.

I therefore request you to submit

CANAL ST

the association adopt these which, I think, they ht I propose to argue them ate that his bold and reckless as tions about our colored churches Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyas are a wretched fallacynot cisterns and broken, that

Mr. Langston can prove what is frequently asserted before. what he so eloquently repeated will rights meeting, held at the hand, it seems to me that if hove proposition can be susbred church going public should the Professor to make some ations when he enters upon meral denunciation of a system religious economy, which has d social disparity between the red years, and which is even now nore rapidly filling up the great other single influence to which

Very respectfully yours,
For truth and progress,
ALFRED M. GREEN.

[To the Semi-Weekly Louisianis January 20, 1872.

lawith I enclose you the following mile and resolutions adopted at a sig held here this day: Is stated meeting of the citizens, John G. Lewis, introduced the signesolutions which were unan-

ayadopted: Mazas, Having been an eye-wit with dastardly conduct and power of the dastardly conduct and power of the state of Loudy a set of factionists, bolters as outlaws, in the city of Ne ns endorsing the manful ar respected Representatives, Hons. unt and H. Raby, in the late po-struggle for prosperity and hap-s, of not only the Republican

our Representatives in the lefor their energetict services behalf of the Republican Party, for their honorable duty to God,

try and Liberty. on Natchitoches, do recog nant Governor of the na and unanimously end

parish of Natchitoches, do en his Excellency, H. C. Warmoth an principles, and hope for sin establishing the same. d. That we again unan Manual Governor of the State of

and the Hon. P. B. S. Pinch Lieutenant Governor of the in the overthrow of the Demo-revolution, headed by unprinci-ocalled Paradel Demo-

nce in State politics, and test of the ex-Speaker, G. W. and Democratic adherents, gal representatives, chosen le to represent them in the the laws of the State entatives in none other

That we endorse the the Representatives acting of the Administration and t thanks to them for the ing that they will ever he honor of this country are of the people. this motto ever be, God, and Liberty—one and inser JNO. G. LEWIS.

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CAPTURE OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE VOTING, CBUSH OUT CARPET BAGGE AND WHIP AND HANG THOSE WHO RE FUSE TO BE CRUSHED, ETC.

A copy of the by-laws of a Lodge of the Order of American Crusad has been captured by the United States authorities, but as far as revealing any of the work of the order is concerned, it is entirely useless It, however, does show to a cer tainty that there is a widespres organization in the South, unde the name of Crusaders, which follows in the tracks of the Ku-Klux Klan, and may, in the end, prove more dangerous than that midnight

The pamphlet containing the by laws of the Crusaders, consists of eight pages, indicating, as usual, the name and number of the Lodge the designation of the nights when their meetings shall be held, etc.

Article HI, says: The officers of the Lodge shall be a Governor. Vice Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms

Article IV regulates elections which are to be held annually on the first Wednesday in July.

Article V gives the duties of offi eers. They do not differ from those in Lodges of Odd Fellows, or other societies, excepting that the Governor "shall enforce a due observ ance of the By-Law, rites and cere monies of the order. The Secretary in addition to other duties, shall make such reports as shall be called for to the GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, and for his services receives five dollars a month The Sergeant-at-Arms shall guard securely the entrance to the Lodge Rooms and conform with great strictness to the rites ceremonie and usages pertaining to his office He can have one or more deputies

Article VI calls for an examining committee of three discreet members who shall decide upon the qualifications of persons nominated to become members. They cannot approach a candidate on the subject of his becoming a member until their report has been handed in, and approved by the Lodge.

Article VII provides for a com mittee on complaints, who shall decide differences between brothers, to the injury of the Order. They shall also act as a court-martial in trying members for conduct unbecoming a CRUSADER. Any neglect or refusal to acr on the part of this committee, shall subject the members thereof to such punishment as the Lodge may deem just.

Article VIII is on membership Section 1 states that any where male citizen of the United States of goon MORAL CHARACTER and properly vouched for by a Crusader, may be admitted, by a unanimous vote. No member shall solicit any one to become a member or EVEN MENTION the existence of the Lodge to him until duly proposed and elected.

Article IX gives the usual order of business. Order No. 9 reads: "Special instructions by the Governor on matters of interest to the Lodge or Order."

Article X supples the rules of de bate. Every member present is compelled to give his vote on questions unless excused by the Lodge Article XI is on deportment Brothers must not depart from the

Lodge without permission, and the usual salute to the Governor. Brethren are to keep their places, give strict attention to business and avoid all unnecessary moving

Article XII treats of offences Any brother who shall disclose any of the business of the Lodge, or of the order, to any one not a member, shall suffer such punishment as the Lodge may deem proper to inflict Any one not a member of the order, shall be debarred from visiting the Lodge, under any and all circumstances. Members may be expelled for conduct unbecoming a Crusader, but not until after due trial on charges and specifications, preferred by the Committee of Complaint.

Article XIII provides for one five cents a month from each member as dues. These may, from good and sufficient cause, be remitted. Article XIV alludes to discharges admired, for no written do not visiting Lodges.

Article XV is on Amendments. Article XVI provides that the By Laws may be suspended for a meet-ing by two-thirds of the members

Article XVII says that the con struction of those By-Laws shall be the most simple and obvious, that the plain import of the terms used

Of the Order of American Crusa ders of course cannot be reached a resent, as the ritual is said not b be in print, but only communicated from member to member orally Enough has been divulged by person who has been initiated into the mysteries of the society to show that it is of an impressive character and the ceremonies and rites of the most ultra dark-lantern style. All the publications of the Crusaders bear the following:

> -LODGE. No. 76 O. A. C. 76

OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES. The objects of the order, so far as learned, are purely political and social, mostly political, and the principles pretend to be founded upon those of the Federalists of olden time.

The obligation, which is extremely olemn and impressive, is reported to bind the initiate to prevent colore men from enjoying the elective fran chise, and from ever becoming the owners of a foot of the soil; prevent Carpet Baggers-or any excepting those to the manor born-holding offices in the Southern States, and finally to use any and all means fair or foul, to interfere with and break up elections, even to the seizure of the ballot-boxes.

Another object set forth in the oath, is to keep people from other business of a Crusader, to visit a ROADS for all points man from another section who be- NORTH. comes a settler, and votes the Re publican ticket, and worrer him. It he does not pull up stakes and promptly leave, he must thrn go to and RAISE him. To NOTIFY, in the vernacular of the Crusader means to flog; to RAISE means to hang by the neck until dead.

Are probably the better class of those who formed the Ku Klux Clans. It is probable that it was this order to which Scanlan belonged and it was the secrets of the Crusders that he said he was sworn not to divulge when before the Grand Jury last session, and for which refusal to divulge he was imprisoned by Judge Hill, but subsequently re. eased .- Weekly Pilot.

Ten Thousand Shades of Color.

Modern appliances and discov eries in the dyer's art have rendered it possible to produce about two thousand different shades of color. This number, however, gives but a faint idea of the effects that might be produced by a continual admixture of one tint with another. Saxblues count from twenty to twentyfour different shades, produced by manufacturers in printed cottons. linens and silks, and a still greater variety could be furnished if denanded. In royal-blue there are this season from twenty-four to twenty-eight varieties in the middle shades. Scarlet has from thirty to forty shades, and crimson the same number, while yellow has from forty to fifty different varieties. These various shades and hues were unknown only a few years ago, and they are only popular now because they have in some manner been ren-dered fashionable. Decided colors in any material, are now at a dis-count, and goods, to obtain a ready sale, must be colored with some variation of an original tint. Popula fancy, however, is no longer sa with a simple variation, but the colors must be mixed and blended until all color is lost, and a new hue is produced, that resembles nothing that is in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. These colors, if so they can be called, seldom possess any tint by which they migh be designated, so that a r must necessarily be had to an arbitrary name, which in general mean no more than the produ Solferino, Magenta an dollar as initiation fee, and twenty- Roses have had their day, and their places are now taken by London Smoke, Nankeen Cuba, Cafe, Peach Ecru, Bug Color and many others These colors must be seen to b

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